

JUST CLEANINGS

BELGIAN GOVT FLEES—FRANCE

The Belgian government, which moved from Brussels to Ostend last Thursday, has now moved to French soil, outside La Flesselle, and British and Belgian legations and the Swiss legation accompanied the Belgian government to its new location.

FACTORIES WORKING 24 HOURS

PARIS—The military of armaments announced this week that all factories working on its orders will operate 24 hours a day, Sundays and holidays. Aviation plants already are operating continuously but some other armament plants have been working shorter hours.

QUAKE LOSS OVER TWO MILLION

EL CENTRO, Calif.—Seven people were killed, more than 100 injured and property damage estimated at two million dollars or more was caused by a sharp earthquake that shook the entire Imperial Valley of California Saturday night. Buildings were cracked, streets and highways ripped open, water systems were damaged and a portion of one block of business and retail establishments in the border town of Mexicali crumbled by the fall followed the shock.

CROWS HATCH HENS EGGS

Ernest Hall who farms south of Prosser is not interested in destroying crows on his farm. Instead, he has put the birds to work for him. By substituting hens for those of the crows he has developed a successful incubating system. Last year Mr. Hall found a colony of hawks in hatching ducks' eggs for him in the same way, and with his crow-hatching system developed this year he reports 100 per cent success.

WOODWORTH SUFFERS STROKE

OTTAWA—J. S. Woodworth, 65, leader of the C.C.F., was said by his physician Monday to be a "little improved" following a stroke Saturday. Mr. Woodworth has not been well for some time and in the Dominion election some of his speeches were curtailed owing to his condition.

NEW HOMER FOR THE ALLIES

BALTIMORE—Glenn L. Martin, president of the Baltimore airplane company bearing his name completed that specifications for a new type of bomber plane had been completed and the Anglo-French purchasing committee had agreed to take every one that could be turned out in the next 18 months. Details were not announced.

SUGAR PRICES AGAIN RAISED

Montreal wholesale sugar prices in Canada were boosted 35 cents per 100 pounds. Wholesale price of standard white granulated sugar, whether made from cane or beet, will be increased from \$4.50 to \$5.15 per 100 pounds. Montreal prices, The price rises had been approved by S.R. Noble of Montreal, Dominion sugar controller.

The weather has been hot the past few days, temperatures in the 80's mark Tuesday and Wednesday.

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Elkay's Moth Eggs Crystals, per lb 49c
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FIREWORKS FOR THE 24th—Rockets, Sparklers, Roman Candles, Bombs, Etc., being over the 50c; 16c for 15c

McKIBBIN'S DRUG STORE

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VOLUME 19; NUMBER 17

CARBON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1919

\$2.00 A YEAR; 5¢ A COPY

CARBON GOLF COURSE NOW IN FINE CONDITION FOR THE SEASON'S PLAY

Local Tournament To Be Played on May 24th

The Carbon Golf Course is now in excellent condition for play and with about 25 men members and a number of women taking up the game, it is expected that the club will enjoy a good season, despite the fact that the game has not been played in town for the past seven years.

The greens, which were sanded and laid a couple of weeks ago, are fairly well set now, and nine new masts have been purchased for the task. These masts are a big improvement to the course and local golfers can enjoy themselves, and are doing so, as evidenced by the large number of players seen on the course each evening.

The executive of the Club decided to hold a local tournament on Friday, May 24th, for both ladies and men, and all players wishing to enter are asked to place their names with the secretary, Fred Prosser, or to be at the first tee on Friday morning at 10:00 o'clock, when the qualifying round will commence.

Three flights will be played in the morning and the ladies' and men's flights will be divided as to scores and the number of players entering.

Suitable prizes will be given in each flight played.

Entry rules will be played in this tournament, according to a decision of the executive committee. This means that a ball cannot be teed up on the fairway, but it can be taken out of depressions in the turf and placed on the green.

All players who have paid their fees are eligible to enter the tournament and they are requested to be on hand at the appointed hour Friday morning.

FARMERS CAUTIONED

A release from the federal department of education cautions farmers against accepting too optimistically suggestions of a large demand from Great Britain for Canadian agricultural products caused by the elimination of Denmark as an exporter. It is stated that Britain has huge supplies of bacon, eggs and butter on hand, and reduced consumption will be enforced on the people in order that the wealth of the nation may be used to purchase armaments. If Britain should require increased quantities of bacon, eggs or butter from the United States, it is no indication that that greatly increased prices will follow. From the very beginning of the war, the British policy has been aimed at preventing undue price increases in supplies needed for war purposes. She is likely to continue this policy due to the tremendous strain on the British exchequer caused by a war that is costly and may be long.

Domestic supplies of Britain with 49 per cent of bacon imports, 25 per cent of butter imports, and 50 per cent of egg imports. This amounted to about 400 million pounds of bacon, 230 million pounds of butter, and 97 million dozen eggs.

FLOCK OF GOLDEN PLOVERS

STEWART BELL'S FARM

Stewart Bell reports seeing a large flock of golden plovers on his land last Thursday morning, the birds evidently seeking nourishment from the newly worked out. This species of bird is uncommon in these parts, and the plovers are no doubt on their way to the Arctic circle, where the usual nesting grounds are known to be.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

REVIEWED WEEKLY BY MAJOR H.G.L. STANLEY

Venezuela is a country which depends for its state revenue upon high tariffs against imports. The prices, therefore, of things to be purchased in Venezuela are very high, and the standard of living of the people is low. In Caracas, however, which is a Dutch lagoon some 80 miles away from Venezuela, tariffs are rather nonexistent, or very low. In consequence imported goods and products from all over the world are abundant, prices are cheap, and the standard of living is high.

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RED CROSS SOCIETY NOTES

ALBERTA WOMAN RECEIVES LETTER FROM DAUGHTER, SISTER IN WAR TORN AREA

Through the medium of the Alberta Division of the Red Cross, Mrs. John Hrisook, of Kaituma, Alberta, has received a letter from her daughter and sister-in-law, Mrs. Hrisook, who is living in Kaituma, Czechoslovakia.

Following the German invasion there had been news from about Mrs. Hrisook's husband, who had been killed in action. The letter received by Mrs. Hrisook, however, is a letter of welcome to her, and she is well, and Mrs. Hrisook is asked to write to them through the International Red Cross.

Location of relatives and friends in the war zone is one of the services given by the Red Cross. It covers all that portion of Poland in German hands and provides a check for inmates as to interned soldiers, and it furnishes information in Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia and other nations in which there are war fugitives and also prisoners of war in all the belligerent countries.

Forms for inquiries for both civilian and soldiers may be obtained from Red Cross Branches and the Division Office.

ANNEX TO MIDLAND ELEVATOR

The first elevator to be built in Carbon in 1920 was the Midland and Pacific, and the first to plan an annex to take care of the increasing grain trade is the Midland, according to word received in Carbon last week. According to the agent, Roy Elliott, the new 20,000 bushel capacity is to be built on the Carbon elevator and will be commenced shortly.

LONG YEARS AGO

May 23, 1929

Carbon baseball team defeated Edmonton last Sunday 10-8 in one of the best games so far this year.

Hosheek Tennis Club members paid a visit to Carbon Sunday. In the men's singles H. Hinchman of Haskett defeated C.H. Nash. In the doubles H. Hinchman and T. Hinchman defeated H.N. MacDonald and Len Paxon.

Carbon Eggs will put on a big carnival and stamper on July 1 and 2.

A tree planting was held Monday and Tuesday of this week when 300 trees were planted around town.

S. J. Garrett has been appointed local agent for Studebaker and Eclair cars.

At the Chaumontian organization meeting last week J. A. MacDonald was elected president. R.J. Fairbairn, secretary, and H.N. Elliott treasurer. Country and town ticket committees were also named.

CROP REPORT ISSUED BY ALBERTA GOVERNMENT SHOWS GENERAL LATENESS

The growing season of 1919 is one of the latest and wettest of recent years. Following a mild winter with little snow in most districts and a near break-up about March 15, heavy falls of snow occurred throughout the rest of that month and well into April. Wet weather has continued to date, retarding spring work to such an extent that not more than 25 per cent of the wheat acreage of the province is sown at this time.

Precipitation since April 1st at six different points in the province is far above that for the same period in 1918. All districts report excellent surface moisture conditions, while reserves appear satisfactory at all points except along the north eastern border of the Province.

Seeding of wheat was begun about May 1st in the south, but showery weather has interfered with operations so that seeding has not been completed in the north. In the west central part of the province, seeding has just started, while in the eastern section it has been in progress for some time. In the Peace River district about 60 per cent of the wheat is sown. Practically no corn grain has been sown in this district.

Pastures are making good growth, but the weather has not been ideal for development. No damage of any kind is reported. On the whole, farmers are generally optimistic concerning crop prospects, despite the lateness of the spring.

CARBON AND DISTRICT

NEWS NOTES

Don't forget the tennis date to be held in the Farmers' Exchange hall, Carbon, on Friday evening, May 24.

Tomorrow, Friday, May 24 is a public holiday and all business places in town will remain closed.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Priebe took Jimmy to Calgary last Monday to have an X-ray taken of his arm, which he had broken Tuesday in a fall.

A fair crowd of workers gathered at the park and swimming pool last Wednesday to clear up after the flood. The pool and boiler was cleaned out, the fire engine being used to wash the pool and straw out of the boiler. It was planned to close the swimming pool for the season on May 24th, and Alex McLeod will be the caretaker in charge this year.

Mrs. Vern Harvey and Jimmy were Calgary visitors last Wednesday.

Mrs. Wilfred Paxon Jr. of East Couder, Mrs. Thompson and Jennie of Leigh, were Carbon visitors last Wednesday.

Mr. Don Elliott, who taught school near the Hutterite colony a couple of years ago, passed through Carbon last Friday on his way to Kamloops, B.C. where he has accepted a position with the Dominion Experimental farms.

Hugh Brown is back after a recent trip to the States.

The Builders' Hardware Store has received a coat of paint. Wm. Harvey was the contractor.

Rev. and Mrs. MacDonald and son Lawrence left Monday for Edmonton. Mrs. Harvey and children accompanied them to the northern city.

Mrs. and Mrs. Otto Schickel, Mrs. N. Ramsey, Mrs. J.C. Spencer and Mrs. Jas. Smith were Drumheller visitors Saturday.

George Trempeur is having a cement wall put around the edge of his lot, which borders on the hill, to prevent caving in at the edges.

Mrs. Tighe, who has been visiting with Mrs. Elliott, left Monday for her home in Dalhousie.

Jim Flaws is having the old Prome house next to be shorn torn down, and a machine shed will be built in its place. Wm. Harvey is the chief brick-layman.

Gordon Cadman's new longhaul at Sharples is taking shape. Gordon purchased the old Prome ranch house some time ago and is salvaging considerable material for the new structure.

Send or bring in any news items that you may know of. The Chronicle also likes to get local news items and in many cases these are only available from the people involved.

TENNIS COURTS BEING PUT IN SHAPE FOR SEASON

Now that the dirt deposited by spring floods is sufficiently dry on the tennis courts to allow removal, work started this week on clearing them and the job is a big one. Close to a foot of dirt covers the five courts, and it is planned to clear off two courts this year to start with. A contract was let to clear the two courts, and local tennis enthusiasts have been assisting in the gigantic task.

OUR TRANSPORTATION FACTORS HAVE GREATLY IMPROVED IN LAST DECADE

During the course of this war, in which economic factors, such as the movement of supplies from the industrial front to the theatre of war, play such a major role, Canada's transportation facilities, a tight mesh covering the whole expanse of the Dominion, are called upon to render valuable aid. Canada is much better equipped today to handle large amounts of freight than it was during the war.

The Canadian railways can handle double the freight they could transport in 1914. The locomotives are heavier and more powerful than they were a quarter of a century ago, having a tractive effort today of 50,000 pounds, as compared to 25,000. Rails on the main lines are 20 to 25 pounds heavier and can bear a much heavier load. Box cars and other freight rail vehicles have an increased capacity from 40 to 42 tons. Speed in travelling has been stepped up to nearly double what it was in 1914.

The transport of vast quantities of foodstuffs, war supplies and of large numbers of troops from Canada's inland to the Atlantic seaboard to await conveying to Great Britain is now the predominant role which Canada's great railway system will play during the war.

The picture of Canadian transportation would not be complete, however, if the other major factors, which play a great part in the conveying of goods and men, were not mentioned.

Within Canada's frontiers lies a great inland system of water transport. Ships plying the waters of the Canadian Great Lakes are an important agency in the freightage of supplies, especially wheat and other essentials from the vast production area of Western Canada.

CANADIAN CENSUS IN 1941

In face of all reports to the contrary, reliable quarters in Ottawa believe that the Canadian census will be taken in 1941 as usual and the war will not interfere with the plans of the Census Branch.

Taking into account all kinds of ships, naval and merchant, authorities hold that Canadian shipping will receive orders of at least \$500,000,000 since the ruthless German war at sea is expected to cause regular losses of tonnage and the British ship-building yards are already working to their fullest capacity.

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PIPE

GROWN IN SUNNY SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Common Sense In Dietary

When doctors disagree the average layman can do little more than shake his befuddled head and grope in anguish and bewilderment, and since the medical profession sponsor differing viewpoints on nearly everything that adversely affects the health of the human body—the causes of ailments and their cures—the welkin should be ringing with the moans of suffering humanity.

There are, of course, a few fundamentals which the medicines have generally accepted and upon which they generally agree. It is doubtful if it today, a doctor could be found who would dispute the germ theory as the causative agent of certain specified diseases. These germs have been so definitely isolated and experimented with over a sufficient period of time with such definite results that it is no gaining the truth of the tenets of this theory. It is accepted as fact, not by any school of medical thought or by any faction, but by the entire fraternity.

When we go on from here, however, controversy, sometimes of quite violent character enters into theories, policies and practices of the profession.

Consider, for example, the highly important question of diet as a factor in the health of the individual. Some doctors have urged us to wish to be healthy, to avoid starches. Others have said "no fats". Another school of thought was to denounce the practice of partaking of two different proteins at a single meal. One group of doctors have told their patients to limit their intake to two meals a day, if they wish to avoid digestive disturbances. Others have adopted "little and often" as their motto.

The Caloric Age

We have had the fruit juice diet and the Hollywood diet has had its vogue. Some doctors would train their patients down to the proportions of a lath, promising longevity and health as a reward for self denial. Other medical men consider their clients in a first class condition when they have built them up to "pink portliness"—not too fat, you know, but comfortably plump.

One does not have to hark back very far to remember the time when the calory was the yardstick of the value of diet. In those days the housewife who had proper regard for the care of her family was supposed to know that there were twice as many calories in an egg as in a pound of beefsteak—or perhaps it was the other way around. In any event, the lady of the house was expected to tot up the number of calories in all the ingredients for the pending meal and the number of calories required to nourish papa, herself and young junior—the total required by family depending upon whether he worked with a pick and shovel or yielded a pen. Even some of the restaurants published in the menus the number of calories each dish placed before the patron represented.

That was in the palmy days before the vitamin appeared upon the stage, which was about the time the depression era was ushered in. Now the calory has been routed and the vitamin is having its moment. The vitamin appears to be a prolific family and it's growing almost every day. The first to be discovered was labelled Vitamin A. It was not very long before it appeared on the shelves of the chemist. Canada's chemist is a safe bet to say how many letters have been used in the vitamin nomenclature, for by the time this appears in print, there will probably be another one and what is going to be done when the alphabet has been exhausted it is hard to say. Someone must have solved the problem looming up for they are now splitting them and we have with us A1 and B2.

Back To Commensurate

Each of these vitamins has a specific action in the human frame and each has its effect upon some entity of the body. For instance, Vitamin A is said to have a beneficial effect upon the glands, or some of them. The amount of each vitamin required to ensure a health balance depends upon the condition or equilibrium of the entity which it influences.

We are told that, while the calories have yielded the spotlight to the vitamins, the former are still important and should still be measured and weighed along with the vitamins in having its influence. The minimum of good and the minimum of evil. In the matter of diet we have entered the realm of chemistry and mathematics and the problem of feeding for health has become a complicated one. Man himself will have to take advice courses, or else we may have to suffer the consequences, they say.

On the medical horizon is appearing the school of thought which, while not prepared yet to ditch the calories and vitamins theories altogether, believes that it is the part of wisdom, at least for the general public, to forget about these yardsticks of nutrient and that it is time for commonsense in the matter of eating and drinking to appear before the foglights. The time is coming when we may expect to again hear such long-forgotten injunctions as "eat in moderation," "eat what appears to agree with you," "eat slowly" and "eat when you are hungry."

Diplomatic Training

Canadian army training seems to teach diplomacy as well as how to fight a war. A young Canadian private sent home the double barrelled letter by the cable office in the Beaver Club's soldier hostel: "Birthdays greetings to the boys in uniform all over the world. Please send fifteen dollars."

Women are advised not to talk too much at meals if they would keep their husbands healthy. Of course, the change will have to be gradual to prevent shock.

Nervous Restless Girls!

Cranky? Restless? Can't sleep? Tired? Anxious? For female aid of a woman's committee and monthly distress? Then take Lida B. Pinkham's health medicine, helping over 60 years in binding such run-down, weak, nervous conditions. Made especially for women. WELL WORTH TRYING!

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Sufferings Of The Czechs

How Hitler Has Kept His Word To Invaded Country

"That which the best and wisest Czechs have struggled for decades to attain is as a matter of course granted to this people in the National Socialist Reich—namely, the right to their own nationality and the right to foster this nationality and to revive it." These are the words of Hitler spoken in the reichstag on April 28, 1939, less than 12 months ago. If anybody wishes to know how this benevolence has expressed itself he can find full particulars in the recent number of the "Central European Observer."

The sale, and even the reading, of books by the chief Czech-Slovak writers is forbidden; the schools have been compelled to revise their historical textbooks; Czech universities and schools of university rank have been closed and their libraries and laboratories pillaged; the only university left in the country is a German university and no Czech student may be admitted. No Czech can study to be a doctor, judge, lawyer, engineer, or a civil servant, or a secondary-school teacher.

These are the privations that the Czech people suffer in respect of culture. Of the positive atrocities inflicted Dr. Benes said on March 20, 1939, in the chamber of deputies: "If we turn to the past, we turned into a torture chamber where cruelties are practised more terrible than those inflicted on Jews in concentration camps."

This is all part of the deliberate policy to turn the Czechs and the Poles into serfs for the sake of the convenience of German masters. A quarter of a million Czechs and Slovaks have been transported into the Reich to work under most servile conditions. Entire Czech villages have been emptied in this way to make room for German immigrants. The treatment of the Czechs and Poles is worse than anything suffered by the Jews and the Hungarians in the 1930's and 1940's of last century. At the hands of Russia and Austria—Manchester Guardian.

Attitude Of The Neutrals

Differences Shown Before And After

Belgium and The Netherlands, knowing for months better than any others the imminent peril of a German invasion, still held the attitude of neutrals, until the example of Denmark and Norway. Just a few days ago a Netherlands newspaper complained that complaints by Queen Wilhelmina's government concerning Allied economic warfare "did not always meet with the desired response." "The best that could be obtained," it added, "was in such cases the promise that the interests of neutrals would, as far as possible, be taken into account." At that very moment Germany was planning the destruction of Holland, the murder of her people.

But when the Huns crossed their frontier, Belgium and Holland, compelled to Britain and France for help, which was instantly forthcoming.

It would seem every neutral would have realized before this that there is no safety in German promises, no security from war in their actual comparative helplessness. Good faith, honor and decency are words long since dropped from the German vocabulary. Germany is a nation dedicated to conquest, and its inevitable greed takes no account of peaceful neighbors who ask nothing more than that they should be left alone.

The world has come to a dreadful pass through the ruthless ambition of a race of brigands and madmen. Germany's power has to be destroyed, no matter how prodigious the effort required, for the sake of the world, or there is no security for anyone anywhere in the world.

Britain and France have taken upon the burden all decent people should be sharing, carry a terrific load. If they cannot stop Hitler, then Hitler will not be stopped short of world domination. Upon their leaders, their armed forces, their stout-hearted civilians, to-day rests literally the fate of civilization. Ottawa Journal.

Masks And Flashlights

Figure Largely At Lost Property Office In London

A London Daily Sketch writer who called at the London Transport's lost property office to inquire success fully about a gas-mask, was informed that he was one of the 1,200 weekly callers who leave their gas-masks in London Transport vehicles. Masks and flashlights are still the most popular items in lost property. They have been largely responsible for increasing the office's business by nearly 40 per cent.

THEY'RE "TOPS" WITH ANY SPREAD!



Christie's Graham Wafers

Holds The Spotlight

Western Farmer Finds His Acres Sustain A World Star

As the spring of 1940 quickens in the deep soil of the Prairies, the Western farmer discovers he has an altogether different status from that of last spring, states The Printed Word. No longer is he a problem child putting grey hairs on the brows of governments. No longer do people shake their index fingers at him and say that he never should have taken up that land in the first place. No longer do they pass him hand-me-downs and sigh for the economic utility of it all.

The Western farmer has become a figure of vast significance. His acres are suddenly a world stage. As he sets out to make a crop, Britain is watching him and hoping that the gods of rain and frost and hail and rust and sunshine will be kind. Germany is watching him and wishing he were an easier man to frighten and subdue. Probably also watching him and secretly hoping he makes his crop are those other expert farmers, the Danes with the whip of the invader on their backs.

Always Hated England

Australian Musician Tells About Feeling In Germany 10 Years Ago

Percy Grainger, bulky-haired Australian musical genius, went to Toronto with a sheaf of unfinished musical manuscripts and the startling announcement that he has been afraid this war was coming ever since 1896.

"Everytime that Hitler has said is merely putting into words the feeling I found in my German fellow-students 40-odd years ago," he told the Toronto Telegram. He was a student at Frankfurt, where his mother taught.

"They despised small nations then and hated England with a consuming, envious hate. They were interested in ships and their tonnage and guns. It seemed to be then that our whole race was threatened. Their narrow nationalism even then was a good indication that they intended to swell out across smaller contiguous countries, to swell like a boil.

Add to further atrocities, which Hitler has thrust upon the world, that of "German tea," an abominable concoction which English statesmen have pronounced to be too horrible for words.

Britain Holds Near East

Check On German Attempt To Stir Up Tribal Upheavals

Great Britain's trump card against possible German-backed revolt in the Near East is an Englishman with a scar on his chin and a host of Bedouin fighters at his back.

Desert revolt would be a direct threat to the lifeline of Britain's Mediterranean fleet—the pipeline that carries Britain's chief oil supply from Iraq to Haifa.

On the records in London the man with the scar on his chin is listed as Major John Hubbs, organizer of the Desert Patrol of the Arab Legion; but among the burning hills of Transjordan, tribesmen with lightning on their minds about his name proudly as Abou Heinek—the man with the jaw, the uncrowned prince of Arabia.

While the major holds in check any German attempt to stir tribal uprisings in the interior, Australian, New Zealand, French, British, Indian, Turkish and Egyptian troops stand guard along Arabia's coasts.

The Arabs call him a great fighter—a reputation he won when he co-ordinated Iraq and Bedouin tribes in 1924 and led them against marauding bands of Saudi Arabia to the south.

Major Hubbs is backed by Emir Abdullah Ben Hussein, ruler of Transjordan, and camel herdsmen are heard to say Emir Abdullah has sworn by the Koran that the blood of his men will flow with that of Englishmen to keep Germans out of the hills.

Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, coffee houses serve coffee in cups no larger than thimbles.

The name "cattle" means property, and is related to the word "cattle."

Officers' Commission

Educational Requirements Are Set Down In Regulations

In order to facilitate the obtaining by soldiers of an officer's commission in the Canadian Active Service Force, the national defence department has broadened the interpretation of the educational requirements clause contained in the King's regulations and orders for the non-permanent, active militia.

According to this clause, a prospective officer must have a "pass standard in the matriculation examinations of a recognized Canadian university."

Under the new regulations laid down by the department, the following will be accepted in lieu: A high school leaving certificate or a certificate from a recognized Canadian university or of a provincial department of education that the candidate's education is considered equivalent to matriculation.

Revealed By Time

Architect's Name Engraved Under Pharaoh's On Egyptian Lighthouse

An Egyptian architect was employed by one of the Pharaohs to build a lighthouse at the mouth of the Nile. On a piece of rock, duty soldier, the architect, erected the building. Engraved upon the cement which covered the outside of the lighthouse was the name of Pharaoh. In a few years the effect of wind and rain had worn the cement away and Pharaoh's name had vanished. Then it was discovered that the wily Oniad had engraved his own name in the masonry beneath.

A muscle needs oxygen, not for actual contracting, but in preparing to contract.

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Soils Well Supplied With Organic Matter More Fertile Than Those of Low Content

Although by far the greatest fraction of an ordinary mineral soil is derived from the weathering of rocks, decomposed organic fragments alone do not constitute a soil, states H. J. Atkinson, Division of Chemistry, Dominion Experimental Farm Service. The presence of organic matter is necessary in order that this mineral matter may become a soil and grow crops successfully.

Most of the soil organic matter is derived from growing plants, but some of it also comes from decomposed animal remains. In the decomposition of these materials, complex chemical reactions take place which not only give simple compounds such as ammonia and carbon dioxide but also bring about the accumulation of a complex material commonly known as humus. Soils containing less than three per cent. of organic matter are considered to be low in content, but soils containing around 10 per cent. are very well supplied. The so-called organic soils, much of which have very much higher quantities of organic matter, varying from 20 per cent. to 80 per cent. or more.

It has been observed generally that soils well supplied with organic matter are more fertile than those of low organic matter. The organic constituent has a number of very important functions in the soil. One of these is as a storehouse for certain plant nutrients, particularly nitrogen. The decomposition of soil organic matter is brought about through the activities of soil bacteria. These bacteria drive their energy from the humus, and in the process, break it down into simple substances, releasing nitrogen, phosphorus, etc., in forms in which plants can use them as food. Any cultural practice which reduces the growth of bacteria in the soil without at the same time causing extreme loss of nutrients, is therefore indirectly in improved plants growth because of the more rapid decomposition of the plant residues and humus which will take place.

Organic matter is commonly added to cultivated soil either in the form of manure, or by ploughing under of a growing crop, a process which is known as green manuring. The latter practice not only returns to the soil the nutrients taken up by the growing crop but also enriches the soil with humus-forming material. If the humus is ploughed under in a legume, it is also possible that considerable nitrogen which has been obtained from the air by the legume is added to the available nitrogen supply of the soil. The application of humus or manure also adds organic matter to the soil and considerable plant food, especially nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, and in addition, it increases the life population of the soil, the benefits of which have been pointed out above.

Organic matter in soils also improves their physical condition. On clay soils it has a loosening effect, giving better drainage and aeration. On sandy soils, it tends to bind the particles together due to its greater cohesive power than that of sand. It also increases the water holding capacity of the soil, a factor that is important in districts of low rainfall. In general, it improves tilth and thus facilitates drainage, root extension and bacterial activity.

The effect of organic matter on the physical condition of the soil is so marked that it is claimed that the presence of 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of organic matter will completely remove the distinction between sands, loams and clays.

A Cool Antidote

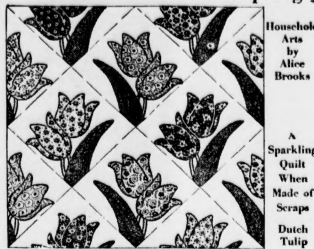
Interesting Hobby Or Work Is Best Medicine For War

Usually worry is a mental disorder, a sort of escape of steam, or leak from the disordered nervous system. The best medicine is work, and a hobby interesting enough to take the patient's mind off his worry and make him forget it. The worry may come back as soon as the work and the play are halted. But generally the brain can be trained to forget just the same as it can be trained to remember.

The moment you find yourself worrying, strive to dismiss that subject from your mind. Wipe it away like chalk writing from a blackboard, and concentrate the mind on something else. Above all, remember that worry is nine-tenths in the imagination.

French girls were sent to Britain to teach French to the soldier.

Out With Needle and Scrap Bag



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

A Sparkling Quilt When Made of Scraps Dutch Tulip

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

It's full-time for quiltmakers with this lovely applique design at their disposal—a patch for the flowers, one for the leaf. Pattern 6678 contains 12 designs for quilt, including color scheme, directions for quilt, yardage chart; illustration of quilt.

To obtain this pattern send 25 cents in coin (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

French Units Edit Papers

But No Mention Of War Appears In Their Columns

The war has greatly increased the number of newspapers published in France but to no reference to the war as such is found in any of them. The editors and staffs of the several dozen new-sheet newspapers last September are at the front.

Every French unit wants its own paper. It is not difficult to find illustrators, caricaturists, cartoonists, poets and moralists to fill the sheets. Most of them are mimeographed and circulate in the camps and trenches as did another set of war gazettes 25 years ago. A number of them reach the front.

Majority of the newspaper names are impossible in translation but some are there to be found "The Vagabond Duck," "The Echo of Commeny," and "The Alert."

The "Little Bridge" says, "We are somewhere working at something which demands a certain amount of time to complete. We have a certain amount of leisure and a certain amount of fatigue. These papers are meant to maintain a certain good humor in the uncertain life of the soldier."

While the "Balloons" describes itself as the "least put-up-of of the war front newspapers," its advertisement section offers: "One bronchitis, almost new; one lung congestion, slightly used; but solid, and one cough guaranteed to resist any cough cure yet invented—for sale to anybody behind the lines who has the leisure to enjoy them."

A work brigade offers generously 20 sheets, 10 pills, 14 whetstones, 10 pills and four nails to the collectors of old iron. Another regiment advertises for "Young and beautiful stenographers to look after personal correspondence. Quick, discreet and capable of entering by the window."

Short stories, poems, cartoons fill the pages—there is special space given to promotions, decorations and "permissions." Not the slightest reference to the war is to be found in any of them.

Americans are the heaviest cigarette smokers in the world, with England, Mexico, Belgium, and France, following next in respective order.

Canada ranked fifth among 24 leading commercial nations of the world in total trade during 1933.

Long-Range Strategy May Lose Many Battles But Eventually Will Win War

But there's truth in what Chan-berlain says. The Nazis got into a hopeless neutral land first by treachery, ruthlessness and complete disregard for the rights of small nations.

The British fighters were up against terrible odds from the first. But Hitler didn't have his customary weapons.

However, long-range strategy, as Neville says, will win this war and nobody can forget that England has always lost plenty of battles and still won her wars. She never is more dangerous than when she has been, thrown down, kicked around the alley and left for the sweepers.—Dave Boone in New York Sun.

Photographed Scottish Ports

Captured Nazi Pilot Adults Taking Pictures Before War

Along with six uniformed German airmen landed at a Scottish port was a seventh Nazi pilot, wearing civilian clothes who admitted he had photographed the principal Scottish seaports before the war.

He carried a miniature camera and took many hundreds of photographs at every place he visited, he said. May of last year when Dr. Wern-er Gregor, German Consul at Glasgow, visited a northern fishing port, the Nazi pilot made private conversations with him.

The pilot is believed to have been engaged for a considerable time in important espionage work in Norway and strongly suspected of having been an advance Nazi agent in Norway.

British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan are the Canadian provinces with British Columbia being the largest contributor.

Southern Africa has copper deposits so large that they may be the world's greatest.

Air Commodore Leckie Of Royal Air Force Now Training Canadian Recruits

The Hog Situation

Bacon Board Is Making A Price Adjustment

The bacon board said in a statement that "it is a reasonable assumption that if Canada continues to produce hog in such numbers as are possible under sound farm economy, Great Britain will want all of our supplies and perhaps sooner than anticipated."

The price of hogs now is being adjusted to the average of export and domestic values of the product, and the board, under chairmanship of Hon. J. G. Taggart, is fully aware of the complications involved in this situation, the statement said.

"Until domestic values are more fully defined it is evident that a cautious attitude is wise and necessary. The first responsibility of the board is to see that the producer gets all that is possible for his hogs."

"The uncertainties in the bacon supply situation are an inevitable part of the present condition of the war. To say this time to hog producers that everything is rosy would be folly. Nevertheless it appears quite plain that undue pessimism is equally foolish."

Referring to the domestic market situation at present, the board said it is necessary now to distribute domestic consumption all hogs that have currently been so disposed of plus hogs that were being put into storage for the account of the board and intended for export.

"It will not be known for a few weeks at what price the domestic market will finally absorb the supply. This will depend to a considerable extent on the volume of hog marketing. The period of increasing seasonal consumption may have been developed by means of price concessions but demand may soon meet supply."

Was Once A Gunner

Britain's Air Vice-Marshal Has Had Experience With Soldiers

Air Vice-Marshal Patrick Lyon Playfair, who commands the Advanced Air Striking Force in France, which is doing great deeds these days, was the youngest air vice-marshal in the Force when he was promoted to the rank of air vice-marshal. He was then only 44. He has oval-shaped eyes, rather heavy eyebrows, a long Roman nose, and understands the air-fighting business from "A to Z."

He has had experience, too, of commanding soldiers, as he was in command of the British Forces in Palestine for two years.

Originally a gunner, he now describes himself as a "worker," and can do 18 hours out of each 24.

News of the World.

Winners Were Losers

Howard C. Wilson, a intype operator and vice-president of the Baltimore Typographical Union, won a bowling tournament and the prize was a pair of his military brushes. Wilson is as bald as a dictionary ball. So Howard raffled them off. The winner of the raffle wears a toupee.

At Stoke Newington, England, for more than 40 years, Henry Dickinson was a milkman, earning very little. But when he died he was worth £30,000 (£13,500) in pyramided investments.

Dutch Cities Bombed by German Planes

Eight hundred members of the 15th battalion Old Comrades' Association, together with sweethearts, mothers and wives, have received their message on a scroll. It was Secretary George Lovegrove's idea.

The slide fastener was invented by Whitcomb Judson in 1893, but Gideon Sundback later improved and patented it.

A Scotsman who helped father Canadian aviation, Air Commodore Robert Leckie of the Royal Air Force, is now assisting in the training of air warriors from loyal young Canadian recruits. He might not be on this job had it not been for a strong flying pigeon that once flew 50 miles over ocean-tossed seas to bring rescue in 1917 to the 15-year-old Air Commodore.

For four days Leckie and his crew in a flying boat of the Royal Naval Air Service, based about on the sea 30 miles off the British coast after having been forced down. They released a carrier pigeon with word of their predicament and a boat put out to rescue them.

Air Commodore Leckie's connection with Canadian aviation goes back to his youth in Toronto where he paid for his own tuition in flying. Born in Scotland, he went to Toronto as a boy and entered his uncle's business when he had finished school.

He completed his air education at the Royal Naval Air Service, where by the time he was 27 he had taken part in ten forays against German zeppelins and had brought down two himself. He was decorated with the Distinguished Service Order, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Leckie's assignment as senior officer of 71 officers and 200 airmen of the R.A.F. who came to Canada to participate in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan was something in the nature of a homecoming.

Not only did he learn to fly in the Dominion but, just after the First World War, he was chosen as an aviator appointed him to the Air Board in charge of civil flying operations. At that post he was instrumental in securing the original Canadian Air Force in 1920.

Three years later he was recalled to the R.F.C. as a flying instructor stationed at various bases. He attended the Royal Naval staff college, commanded the Mediterranean air arm and served in the China station with the aircraft carrier, H.M.S. Hermes.

Before he left Canada, however, he and six other airmen completed the first "transatlantic" flight. They started from Halifax, N.S., on May 19, 1920 and 10 days later, with an actual flying time of 49 hours, seven minutes, they set their plane down in England.

In England Leckie became aide-camp to three sovereigns—King George V, King Edward VIII, and King George VI—a long step from his youthful occupation of selling fishing nets in Toronto and the Muskoka region of Ontario.

During the first Great War he commanded many of the Canadian bomber squadrons, flying over the front, on taking over his new post in the Dominion, said the young man from Canada now with the R.A.F. in England as good as their predecessors.

"Many Canadians served with me in the Mediterranean theatre and were very capable officers indeed," said Air Commodore Leckie.

This British officer is proud of the present system of training, which has progressed a long way since the days when he earned his wings.

"In my opinion," he said, "the training to be given under the air plan is the best in the world. Many casualties of the last war were due to inexperience and under the present set-up, built up since the last war and based on the central flying school system of instruction, it will fly his squadron aircraft until he has a minimum of 150 hours of flying of which 50 hours will be dual instruction."

The air commodore married an American girl he met aboard ship while returning from China. They have two sons, the elder of which has more years on the map than the air force. So it should be. The boy was christened after the now-known aircraft carrier H.M.S. Courageous and they used the ship's bell as the baptismal font.

New Type Of Letter

A letter 120 feet long and still growing, will soon be on its way overseas to the men of the 4th Highlanders. Eight hundred members of the 15th battalion Old Comrades' Association, together with sweethearts, mothers and wives, have received their message on a scroll. It was Secretary George Lovegrove's idea.

The slide fastener was invented by Whitcomb Judson in 1893, but Gideon Sundback later improved and patented it.

When the German air force and army invaded Holland one of the first cities to come under the threat of aerial bombardment was Amsterdam. This air view of the important Dutch city gives a graphic idea of the havoc which a severe bombardment could cause.

350

NEW PROPOSALS FOR DOMINION CONTROL OF TAXES

Ottawa.—A revamped Confederation setup to smooth the path for a full realization of objectives laid down in 1947 was outlined in an historic report of the royal commission on Dominion-provincial relations.

The commission's long-range plan, in general, would shuffle the financial powers and responsibilities of Canada's various governments for the attainment of "real autonomy" for the province in local matters and give effective control in fields where national interest is paramount. Jurisdiction is also clarified.

The plan calls for Dominion assumption of entire responsibility for relief of unemployed employables. It would have meant an added Dominion expenditure of \$50,000,000 in 1939. It also calls for the federal government taking over all existing provincial debt, involving service charges of around \$60,000,000 a year.

The sweeping financial plan, which is core of the commission's proposals, would call the Dominion government approximately \$40,000,000 a year under present conditions.

To compensate the Dominion, the provincial governments would be asked to withdraw from the income, corporation and estate taxes in the fields, which could be expected to yield about \$65,000,000 a year. They would also give up their present right to subsidize the railways, which average around \$20,000,000 a year.

Where this transfer did not enable all provincial governments to provide a national minimum standard of services and balance their budgets without excessive local taxation, the federal authority would provide supplementary funds to take care of the deficiency.

These national adjustment grants, as they are termed, would amount to \$14,900,000 annually at present, according to calculations of the commission's research staff after appraising the economies and taxable capacities of the provinces.

In addition to these basic adjustment grants, which would be irreducible as first calculated and renewed every five years, emergency grants would be provided to meet temporary crises in the provinces. These would be given on the basis of present Saskatchewan is the only province eligible for such additional aid, because of drought and world market conditions, in the commission's view.

The financial scheme would improve the position of every provincial government, although in varying degree, the report claimed. It would provide a secure and relatively stable financial future for the provinces, since the most fluctuating taxes would be absorbed by the Dominion, with its own income tax. This tax transfer would permit a much simplified public finance structure, which in turn would permit more unified fiscal, monetary and economic policies in Canada. They would be reflected in the general welfare of the Canadian taxpayer.

The present "inefficient and wasteful" tax structure, the commission reported, "sabotages" efforts to increase the national income and even depresses that income. While the proposed plan would not involve reduction of the absolute tax level, the counterclaim said, it should permit substantial increase in the national income, which would make the present tax load relatively lighter.

Strength Of Air Force

Maximum Force For Wartime 3,500 Officers And 41,000 Airmen

Ottawa.—Wartime strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force has been fixed at 3,500 officers and 41,000 airmen, according to an order-in-council tabled in parliament.

Adopted on Feb. 28, the order states that the strength mentioned shall be the maximum, and shall include the permanent active air force, the special reserve, and such members of other British Empire air forces attached to the R.C.A.F. temporarily.

Heads Technical Agriculturalists

Ottawa.—Dr. L. R. Kirk, dean of the faculty of agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan, has been chosen president of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturalists by mail ballot. It was announced that he will assume his post with other officers at the society's annual meeting in Winnipeg, June 19-22.

Tank Warfare

Carried On A Scale Never Before Attempted In History

Paris.—Unprecedented tank warfare, on a scale never attempted in military history, is forcing officers commanding tank units to work out their strategy and tactics right on the field of battle.

With no previous similar action of this type or scale on record they have to get out of difficult situations as best they can, military sources said.

The officer commanding one tank group was carrying out a "vanguard" operation through a deserted village. He got out of his tank to investigate a number of empty houses when he suddenly was encircled in a surprise offensive by enemy tanks. He fought off the German detachment single-handed until he was rescued by counter-attacking French troops.

Another officer commanding a group of tanks during an advance was turned out of the opening in the turret of his machine by a German land mine. Unhatched, the officer scrambled to his feet and led the rest of the tanks safely through the mine field on foot despite intensive fire from German advance positions.

A former cavalry officer, now a tank officer, was ordered to lead his cavalry experience to good advantage during the battle. While riding a detachment of tanks, he was hit by a German tank and killed.

Motorized units, which were ordered to follow the motorcycles then opened fire on the breach with 75's and 100 German tanks were destroyed.

Threats Of Invasion

A Hot Reception Awaits Enemy Agents In Britain

London.—Threat of enemy invasion is arousing people of this island to a fever not felt since the time when first signalled the message that the Spanish armada was approaching.

The commission's research staff after appraising the economies and taxable capacities of the provinces.

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Will Be Notified First

Relatives Advised Of Casualties Before News Is Released

Ottawa.—Relatives of Canadians serving with the army, navy or air force will be notified of any casualties 24 hours before the news is released for publication, it was learned here.

The department of national defence, it is understood, will withhold such information from publication until it has received confirmation from the radio news broadcasts until a full day after relatives have received notice.

British authorities also advise relatives of casualties some time before the news is published.

Subversive Activities

Hamilton, Ont.—City Council in a resolution asked that the federal government enact protective legislation to disfranchise persons convicted of subversive activities. The Ontario government was requested to request the federal government to request such persons from holding any public office.

Got Military Summons

Oxford, Eng.—Ald. James Ray, 71-year-old dean of the Oxford city council, has received an official summons for military service. He suggested of authorities that they bring him a bath chair. "Why? Have you been up an accident?" inquired the dean at the other end of the line. "Yes. I was born too soon." Ray quipped.

America Warned

Should Make Rapid Preparations To Meet Possible Invasion

London.—The Daily Express, one of the newspapers owned by Lord Beaverbrook, Britain's newly-appointed minister of aircraft production, said in an editorial:

"It is as a result of the German victory in the Low Countries... Britain ceases to control the Atlantic, the possibility of invasion of America is at hand."

"Americans therefore have a period in which to make preparations. They should do so on a scale larger than anything that ever has been known."

QUICK RESPONSE FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR HOME DEFENSE

London.—British "minute men" responding to a government call for volunteers, jammed police stations in the city.

They were to be quickly armed with which brought the Nazi air force within 30 minutes' flying distance of the British coast.

Germany has obtained 18 Dutch civil and military airbases, the closest within 112 miles of the coast. German long distance planes are now able to fly freely across the channel from bases in Germany.

Anthony Eden, the new British war secretary, appealed in a radio speech to the nation, for large numbers of volunteers for his local defence force. "Though the danger to the country of parachute troops landings ought not to be exaggerated," Eden said, the British government has laid full plans for the prompt defeat of any German parachutists who might dare a landing in Britain.

The result of Eden's appeal was that within a few minutes of the broadcast, thousands of boys and men were crowding to volunteers.

General Sir Walter Kruger, commander-in-chief of the home force, and aide-de-camp to King George, took charge of the anti-parachute volunteers.

As the army recruited the volunteers, the admiralty requisitioned all motor craft between 30 and 100 feet in length. It is believed that some if not all of the boats will be used to reinforce in-shore patrols to meet any possible attempt by the Germans to bring troops across the English channel in small craft and land in sparsely populated coastal areas.

Anti-Profitting Order

London.—Preparing for the big fight, the new British cabinet issued a drastic anti-profitting order, fixing prices of medium grade clothing, books, shoes, furniture, cutlery, radio sets, gramophones, bicycles, penicillin, calculators, clocks, watches, drugs, soap, candles and matches. Prices of cheaper clothing were already fixed.

WHEN THE BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY PRAYED FOR PEACE



When this photograph was taken King Leopold of the Belgians had just left Saint Gaudule Church at Brussels after praying that war may not again descend upon his little country.

With His Majesty are his mother, Queen Elizabeth, and the Princess Josephine-Charlotte. War has come, but the Belgians are a brave people and are determined to hold the Nazi hordes as long as possible.

HAS DUTCH ORDERS



The Netherlands Minister to Washington, Dr. A. Louzon, above, who was instructed to act as general paymaster for all Dutch diplomats and other officials abroad following the German invasion of Holland.

War Echoes

Houses in England Are Shaken By Blasts In Belgium

London.—Quirre from the battles raging in Belgium and France shook houses at Deal on the south coast of England.

Deep vibrations which lasted for full minute rattled doors and windows.

Similar distant rumblings were heard earlier in the day.

The tremblings were described as so violent that they resembled an earthquake.

Each rumbling was heard approaching like a mighty wind, first murmuring in the distance and then increasing to crescendo violence as the windows and doors rattled.

All day long rumblings were heard and felt along the coast. They brought back memories of the war a generation ago when fighting raged in the English channel some 80 miles eastward.

Entertain Troops

Sir Harry Lunder To Give Concert For Men At Aldershot

Aldershot.—A rare treat awaits the hardy men of the Canadian first division who have had little time for recreation while finishing their training.

Sir Harry Lunder, Scotland's celebrated singing comedian, is coming to Aldershot to stage a series of concerts for the special benefit of the Canadians. He and his supporting company of all-star entertainers will make a four-night stand.

Receives Appointment

London.—Appointment of George Ignatieff, Rhodes scholar from Sherbrooke, Que., as third secretary of Canada House in Amsterdam.

War Rations

Reduction In Rations Of Butter, Bacon And Sugar In Britain

London.—A reduction in rations of butter, bacon and sugar was announced by Lord Woolton, the food minister, in reviewing the situation created by loss of Dutch and Scandinavian supplies and the need for vital shipping space.

The butter ration will be cut from eight to four ounces per person a week starting June 3. The sugar rationing will be cut from 12 to eight ounces a week starting May 27, and the bacon ration will be reduced "soon."

The food ministry said the reduction in sugar allowances was due to the partial failure of the British West Indies crop and the need for conserving currency resources.

Lord Woolton, who gave Britons a pledge that "whatever happens you shall have food," warned that "it is no time for hesitating. It is a time for action."

Air Rulings

New Planes May Alight At Specified Airports Without Notices

Ottawa.—Regulations regarding international airlines operating into Canada will be changed in an order-in-council made public, and planes of such airlines may now land at 11 specified airports without first receiving permission.

Previously such permission had to be obtained from customs inspectors before flights into Canada were allowed. New planes may alight at the airports and pilots report to customs inspectors on arrival.

The 11 include airports at Winnipeg, Lethbridge, Vancouver and Whitehorse.

ALLIES TAKING THE INITIATIVE IN AIR FIGHTING

London.—General headquarters announced in a brief bulletin that the British Expeditionary Force in Belgium, "after hard fighting," had held successfully "serious German attacks."

Lending emphasis to reports that the Allies have taken the initiative in the air was a statement in the headquarters bulletin that the air component of the B.E.F. had destroyed at least 124 enemy planes since the German offensive started.

Havas News Agency estimated at 750 the number of German planes shot down since the Reich's grand-scale offensive began. Week after week, the B.E.F. had destroyed at least 124 enemy planes since the German offensive started.

The air ministry declared that in fighting at Sedan the Royal Air Force was pounding German troops in Belgium with such violence that the "partial loss of 25 British planes" was considered "not excessive" in the light of the results achieved.

The Allies have taken the initiative in the air, despite Germany's boasted air power. This was established by recent developments and by the fact that the British and French turned home the greatest coordinated bombing attack in aerial history.

Correspondents with the British expeditionary force in Belgium telegraphed London that the Allied air force was fighting the Germans "to the limit" in a mighty encounter, and the air ministry announced "repeated low-flying attacks on enemy troops."

The biggest fleet of bombers that ever worked in unison, 150 British and French machines, halted the German advance over the Meuse river in the Sedan area, enabling French troops to launch counter-attacks.

Dropping low over long columns of German men and machines, the Allied bombers attacked in waves, sweeping the forward march of the German army by destroying bridges, wrecking tanks, blowing up roads and scattering German troops.

In operations of this sort the R.A.F. has been using low level bombing with its deadly accuracy but the inevitable risk from ground defences of the light automatic type. Planes often drop as low as 100 feet, releasing their bombs in "sticks" or patterns, straddling the long narrow columns of troops and transports in the knowledge there will be enough hits to compensate for the added risks.

On the home front authorities have without comment Berlin radio broadcasts that the Reich army was "standing at England's door" with fighters less than an hour away by air.

BRITONS URGED TO DISCOURAGE WARTIME RUMORS

London.—Alfred Duff Cooper, new minister of information, said in a broadcast, his first since assuming his new duties, that "we at home should be as well prepared to receive bad news as those in the battle line are prepared to receive bullets from the enemy."

Not all rumors are as laughable, he said, as the one being spread by the Germans that "the King is packing up his trunks and leaving for Canada immediately."

"Such rumors make us laugh," he said, "but other rumors only a little less absurd might make some faint-hearted people tremble."

He urged his hearers not only to "refuse to believe rumors yourselves but also to discourage those who spread rumors and thus weaken the enemies of public confidence. People who do should be removed and then punished if they persist."

The minister quoted Lord Hall, British commander-in-chief in the last war, as saying "his news is never so good as the King is packing up his trunks and leaving for Canada."

"I would advise all listeners to remember that saying as often as they can in the days that he believes in, when sensational news is reported to them," Mr. Duff Cooper declared.

He commended his duties as minister of information to be giving "the people of this country a maximum of information in a minimum of time."

"Accuracy and speed must be our two objects," he said. "One often interferes with the other, but accuracy should come first."

"I am sure you will agree with me that it is better to get your information a few hours later and get the truth, than to get it a few hours earlier and be either unduly depressed or unduly excited by news that subsequently turns out to be false."

May Tighten Restrictions

Situation In regard To Enemy Aliens Being Watched Closely

Ottawa.—Col. H. Stethem, assistant director of internment operations, said that "no sweeping internment of enemy aliens in Canada is contemplated at present but the situation is being watched closely."

It has been suggested that the grip on the alien problem might be tightened up, he stated, but so far there has been no change in government policy.

"Any manifestation of German sympathy or subversive activity will be taken care of," he said.

Col. Stethem said some interned aliens had been released and from the "Yorkton" camp had been twice before releasing any more.

Miner Invents Safety Catch

Granted Patent For Device For Shaft Cages And Elevators

Cadotville, Alta.—A patent for a safety catch for shaft cages and elevators that was invented as the result of the death of a brother in a Nova Scotia mine was held by Charles Jacob, a miner employed by the Cadotville Coal Company.

Charles is 175 miles west of Edmonton. Jacob has received word from his relatives that Canada patent rights have been granted on the device which works on a wedge idea. He said that due to simplicity of construction, the safety catch would be comparatively inexpensive.

Jacob said he had been working on the device since his brother was killed in an accident in a Nova Scotia mine two years ago when a falling rock struck his head, fracturing his skull and killing several workers.

Australian Pilots

Melbourne.—Air Minister J. V. Fairbairn announced that 2,000 Australian pilots and 1,800 observers and gunners will be called up under the Empire air scheme during the year end. The first Australian air personnel will leave for advanced training in Canada in August.

Wounded Reach England

London.—Between 200 and 300 British casualties from base hospitals in France and Norway arrived at a Liverpool station. A convoy of ambulances took the wounded, half of whom were stretcher cases, to a military hospital.

The Netherlands

Hollanders Object To Use Of The Term Dutch

The other day a Journal man was courteously but effectively reproved by an official lady from Holland because inadvertently in conversation he used the term "Dutch". With Queen Wilhelmina's realm coming more and more prominently into the news, let it be widely known that its proper name now is "The Netherlands" and its people "Netherlanders". Apparently not much attention is taken to the name! "Holland" and "Hollanders" but "Dutch" is taboo.

It's awkward because the terms "Dutch" and "Dutchmen" are a long habit, and because "Netherlanders" is a cumbersome word for writers of newspaper captions. Dutch will still almost any type of a column measure. And habit is a powerful thing. When Britain and Holland used to fight it was English versus Dutch. The Britannica gives pages and pages to Dutch language and literature, to the Dutch wars. And the word has gone into our language in many ways. Dutchmen's breeches will soon be blooming in the news. Dutch woods. We have Dutch cheese, Dutch auctions, Dutch cheese, Dutch metal, the Dutch school of painting, and an old-fashioned person will be heard to explain that if such and such isn't true he is a Dutchman!

Nobody proposes that we should suddenly begin to talk of the Netherlanders' breeches or their schools of painting, or that Dad should talk to young Bill like a Netherlander uncle. But apparently it is up to us to observe the official usage when we speak or write of the country and its people. Washington expects the writing just now of the Dutch East Indies, but Secretary Hull properly calls them, through his press, the Netherlands Indies. Netherlanders are annoyed when they are called Dutch—more so even than we would be if outsiders persistently called us "Canucks" instead of Canadians.—Ottawa Journal.

Will Buy Canadian Eggs

Britain Expected To Take Large Quantities At Fixed Price

Britain will buy Canadian farm and storage eggs at a price fixed by the Ministry of Food, the Department of Agriculture announced.

This announcement was interpreted to mean that Britain would take all the eggs that Canada could produce. There was no mention of what the fixed price will be in terms of Canadian dollars, but the British Ministry is now paying 12 shillings and nine pence per dozen, plus freight, insurance, exchange and other charges have to be subtracted.

It is believed that the Canadian farmer will receive around 25½ cents a dozen, but the fixed price, a price which should amount out some of the difficulties of the poultrymen. This price will be compared to today's quotation of 24 cents, grade A large, in Montreal, says eggs for export have to be individually marked with the name of the country of origin, have to be in special containers and be specially inspected.

Since the war started there has been a tremendous increase in the demand for eggs, bacon and cheese. Egg exports to Britain in the last three months are four times what they were in the same period last year.

Germany's invasion of Denmark has so far made little difference in the demand for Canadian eggs, as Britain was taking all surplus eggs anyway. It may result in pressure to increase Canada's egg production. The price is somewhat higher than last year, enough, officials say, to cover the increased cost of feed. But so long as Britain has no other present fixed price there seems no likelihood of marked increases here.

Britain is discontinuing private importations and exporting import licenses will be recalled shortly. The business will be handled entirely by the Ministry of Food.

A Good Answer

Clergyman Knows How To Handle Anonymous Letter Writer

A clergyman, receiving an anonymous letter, reproaching him for driving to church in a fine new car and reminding him that this was not the Lord's way of travelling, read the letter from the pulpit. Finally, after reading the clergyman said: "I admit that it is not. But if the writer of this letter will come to my home next Sunday, bedridden and disabled I shall take great pleasure in following our Lord's example in this as in all other matters within my power."

Getting The War News

Mrs. Bezzums Listens To Sandwich Programs And Keeps Tapped

Do you follow the war news on the radio?" asked Mrs. Bezzums.

"Yes, thanks to my husband's dandruff," replied Mrs. Woopsey.

Dandruff? questions Mrs. Bezzums, a little puzzled.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Woopsey. "George is troubled that way so he always tunes in on the hair tonic program which features three war experts just now."

"Is it a good program?"

"Good! Why, we got all the latest news of what's happened at Narvik right in between the talk on scalp massage and the chat on the importance of hair gloss in personal appearance. Don't you ever hear it?"

"No," replied Mrs. Bezzums, "but we manage to follow the war pretty well."

"How?"

"Cigars, gasoline and chocolate bars," said Mrs. Bezzums tersely.

The Clunker Five-Cent Stogie program has found a useful analyst, who explains everything that happens.

The Sweeney Not Bar Hour has a correspondent in the front lines.

Oh, there's a couple of wonderful analysts on the Gazopapa Solid Oil Hour," declared Mrs. Woopsey.

"Yesterday night between 9 fresh bombings of a British warship off Tromsø and a fight south of Bergen I got the lowliest recipe for a banana salad."

"Did you hear about those cannon snuff pieces?" demanded Mrs. Woopsey.

"No," replied Mrs. Bezzums.

"It's gone and ended Dudley G. Brown has found a new respondent and author, to go over the whole war every evening at 8:15."

"That's nothing. There's a British record on the Gazopapa Solid Oil Hour," declared Mrs. Woopsey.

"I just love war programs," said Mrs. Woopsey. "I mean if they have the right sponsors. Now, there's a program of the whole European situation, but I just don't like music."

"Oh, listen," exclaimed Mrs. Bezzums, rubbing her head. "It's one of those war music programs. There's always a wonderful summary of the whole European situation on any war program. Aren't you going to listen?"

"No, I've got a watch," replied Mrs. Woopsey.—Washington (D.C.) Post.

Canadian Cheese

Old Country Buyers Consider It Best In The World

Despite all past experience, Canadian dairymen still refuse to learn one of the most obvious lessons. Once again the industry finds itself the emphasis placed on it in this country. The British market, the New Zealand product holds a leadership that cannot be challenged, particularly as the price is aided by Government subsidization.

It is in cheese production that Canada has shined. Old Country buyers rank Canada's cheese ahead of all the rest of the world, and if once our dairymen will allow themselves to be convinced that this is the proper destination for the bulk of their surplus milk, much will have been done to the advantage of the Canadian dairy industry.—Windsor Star.

Trouble In The Water Reservoir

One of the common troubles in a water reservoir is the presence of algae. Algae are cryptogamous plants, that is ones which have no true flowers but which propagate by means of spores. The bodies of algae consist of a single cell, or one which has no root stem or leaf, seaweed is an example. They give the water a nasty smelly and a fishy taste; they may be got rid of by trying through the water a bag containing sulphate of copper. In all cases it is better to be forewarned by having the water, at intervals examined microscopically so as to anticipate the trouble and take the necessary precautions before the growth has reached large bounds.

As many as a hundred compositions are blended in expensive perfumes. 2569

BEIGIAN CAPITAL BOMBED BY GERMAN PLANES



Reports from Belgium state that four hundred civilians were killed when the German bombing planes attempted to raze the Belgian capital on the first day of the German invasion. This is a picture of the Royal Palace in Brussels during an army inspection recently.

Record Hard To Beat

Printer Has Been Working For

Brookville Recorder 66 Years.

The St. Catharines Standard started something when it boasted of a printer who had been in its employ for 49 years and is still "going strong". The Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph claimed a good record or third place for Vincent Funk who has been on the job in that office for 46 years. Outlasting them both is W. J. Reynolds, who began his work as a "printer's devil" and now works in the office that is now the Brookville Recorder and Times in December, 1872, and is there yet—66 years' continuous service.

Until Mr. Reynolds came into the picture, The Times-Journal was inclined to enter this friendly boasting contest. We were ready to put forward as a record for continuous service that of Wesley W. Stewart, who joined The St. Thomas Times staff on Jan. 1, 1885, and is still at work in the same office—over 53 years in the one building. But even if we add the five years that Mr. Stewart spent learning the printing trade on the Listerwood Standard before he came to St. Thomas, we still cannot equal the Brookville man's record. And we doubt if it can be equaled in any other printing shop in Canada.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Help From Red Cross

The United States Red Cross Cable \$100,000 to Belgium and the same amount to the Netherlands relief of the military and civilian wounded. The organization ordered 10 ambulances for use in the war zone.

A Real Masterpiece

The new cell in a home is an engineering masterpiece. Each hexagonal chamber shares its parts, six air enclosing sides and three-fold pane with nine other cells, with which it is contact.

Although the gas meter was invented in 1844, no change has taken place in the principle used in the original meter. Changes in design, however, have been made.

The second largest desert area in the world is in the interior of Australia.

Choice Always Open

People In Germany Do As They Are Told To Do

The Toronto Saturday Night says: We are indebted to the British Ministry of Information for two successive extracts from broadcasts to the Reich by Dr. Goebbels' department on March 25, 1940 and 29 respectively. On March 25, German listeners were assured that "Metal donations should be a sacrifice and a gift. The party will supervise the collection. The voluntary principle will be preserved everywhere." On March 29, they were informed that "Metal collection is a sacrifice made by the German people to carry on the fight for existence forced upon us. Any person, who in any way diverts such metal from its destination injures the light for freedom of Greater Germany and therefore will be punished by death." Obviously the most complete freedom exists in Germany in this matter, and the actions of every German are left as voluntary as they can be. Nobody who is willing to be punished by death is under any compulsion whatever. Nobody need do anything that he would rather do than do; the choice of death is always open.

History Repeats Itself

Colony's Wife Has Same Experience As In Last War

Mrs. W. G. Colquhoun, whose husband, Colonel Colquhoun, is commanding officer of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, is Scottish by birth. She came to Canada before the last war and here she married her husband, then a subaltern in the regiment he now commands. Mrs. Colquhoun crossed the Atlantic with her husband in 1914 on the liner which took the first Canadian contingent to Cherbourg, and as she accompanied him on the ship that took over the first Canadian contingent to the front, she has seen the war in history has repeated itself for her. Colonel (then Lieutenant) Colquhoun was captured by the Germans in February, 1916, and that is of having to increase the output of something like 40 per cent. Asbestos production in Canada during January, 1940, amounted to 26,401 tons. In January, 1939, it was 18,780 tons. The first war of war is six feet six inches tall and is held in great affection by his men.

THE WATCH ON THE SKY

Great Industrial Nation

In Realm Of Economics India Is Invaluable To Empire

Maki Sengh in The Empire Review, London, says: It is in the realm of economics that India will be of the most vital assistance. To day India is one of the great industrial nations. She was not when the last war broke out. For instance, in 1913 India's output of steel was only sixty-three thousand tons; it now stands at twenty times that figure. That significant fact should be a heartening one for Britain. As part of our war effort a further expansion of industrial activity is planned so that we can provide the Allies with ever-increasing quantities of steel, and also of such necessities as blankets, boots, cotton goods and tents. Practically all the handbags in the streets of Britain come from India, and those that do not were manufactured over here from Indian jute. That brings me to the point that, despite this industrialization, India is still essentially a great agricultural land. That she will remain so is an even more vital need of the Allies. Here is a vast reservoir of raw materials to which Britain has the fullest access, while it is totally barred to Germany. Altogether, Britain may rely on India to give her vast quantities of cotton, manganese ore, iron, coal, shellac, mica, hides, sulphate, silk, hemp, coal and petrol. There are some of the reasons why India believes the Allies are invincible.

Asbestos Production

Output Increasing In Canada On Account Of The War

Canada is one of the few countries that is blessed with large and workable deposits of asbestos. And that fact was never so pleasant to consider as it is right now. War is making exceptional demands upon the Canadian asbestos industry, but that industry is bearing up nicely under the strain. Under the strain, the Germans in February, 1916, and that is of having to increase the output of something like 40 per cent. Asbestos production in Canada during January, 1940, amounted to 26,401 tons. In January, 1939, it was 18,780 tons. The first war of war is six feet six inches tall and is held in great affection by his men.

—Winning Free Press.

Does Not Harm Land

Flax If Grown In Rotation Will Not Affect Soil

There is a common impression held by farmers that flax is hard on land. Experiments, however, have shown that a crop of flax does not remove any more from the soil than does an average crop of oats or wheat, states L. J. Hutchinson, chief fibre division, Dominion Experimental Farms Service.

However, if fibre flax is not grown in a carefully planned rotation and no thought is given to returning the soil elements removed by the crop, then flax is common with many other farm crops, will gradually deplete the soil of its necessary elements.

During the last war, flax fibre and seed prices were so attractive that the farmers boosted their flax acreage to a point where practice of sound rotational procedure was entirely overlooked. The question of maintaining sufficient live stock to provide manure for the farm was, in many cases, disregarded. Many farmers sold their live stock in order to increase their flax acreage, with the result that much of the flax made were practically ruined or drained of a large share of their essential elements. In many cases, flax has taken years to restore these farms to a normal state of tilth and productivity. However, this mistake need not be repeated. A flax rotation is given to a well-planned rotation.

Fibre flax does extremely well on fall plowed soil or pasture. Instead of continuing the following year with another crop of flax on the same land, one might grow a fertilized grain crop and this could be followed by potatoes or corn, for which manure would be applied. The field could then be seeded down with oats, and a crop of hay taken the following year. The rotation year could be devoted to pasturing the land. At the end of this time, the soil could be plowed for flax the following year. The rotation, therefore, would be flax; barley or wheat; fertilized; potatoes or corn; manure; oats; seed down; hay for one year and pasture for another year, after which the field could be plowed for flax. This rotation would prevent the land from being too severely depleted of fertility. The addition of commercial fertilizer, manure, and pasture would build up the texture and physical condition of the soil in addition to replacing plant food taken out by the various crops. This six year rotation would tend to avoid trouble from diseases such as flax wilt.

Produced Big Crop

Spring Of 1906 One Of Wettest Periods In History Of West

Who doesn't remember the spring of 1906 when April brought the rain day after day that kept the farmers off the land? It's on the record that that one of the wettest April-May periods in our history brought a good crop. There wasn't much what being grown, and the farmers who mostly raised wheat, he had broken up 1,000 acres at Wilson Biding, and that 4,000-bushel crop raised by one farmer in the middle of what was then one great range-land from here to Medicine Hat set the heather on fire. It did more to populate South Alberta than any other success story to date.

That was the year, too, when the late Tom Woodford, who gave Woodford its name, raised 63 bushels of winter wheat to the acre on a field that looked like a total failure early in the spring—Lethbridge Herald.

Rats Go West

Probably there was not a rat in Saskatchewan 50 years ago. Almost certainly there was not a rat in Alberta 40 years ago, perhaps 30 years ago. The seeing of the first rat in any town or place in either of those Western provinces was a notable occurrence. But where there were none, there are armies—Winning Free Press.

Lucky Mexicans

Three hours are allowed Mexicans for lunch by the Mexican government. Four hours were allowed for the mid-day meal and fiesta formerly, but a new ruling has cut the time to three hours.

The Canadian Jay lays its eggs during weather 50 degrees below zero.

Approximately \$200 is the average value of all automobiles on the American highways.

Sea shells 20,000,000 years old have been found in Tolworth, England.

HERE'S REAL NOURISHMENT TO MEET WARTIME DEMANDS ON YOUR VITALITY

Among grains, wheat stands high in nutritional value. Shredded Wheat is 100% whole wheat in its most delicious, most digestible form. This famous cereal with milk and fruit, contains these eight essential food elements: Three Vitamins (A, B₁ and C), Protein, Iron, Calcium, Phosphorus and Carbohydrates. Here's vital nourishment to meet wartime demands on your vitality, in one simple breakfast that's mighty good to taste. Order two or three packages of Shredded Wheat from your grocer—it's equally nutritious for lunch or as a bedtime snack.

THE CANADIAN SHREDED WHEAT COMPANY, LTD., Niagara Falls, Canada

SHREDED WHEAT



MADE IN CANADA—OF CANADIAN WHEAT

The Park Lane Mystery

By Edgar Wallace

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Serialized by Ledger Syndicate.

CHAPTER IV—Continued

The tutelage lasted the best part of a year, and then the quiet young man suddenly came to life, dismissed his worldly and plump companion with a check for £1000, summoned Mrs. Edwins to be his housekeeper and bought and reconstructed the Duke of Greenhatch's house in Park Lane.

And thereforward Mr. Harlow's name began to appear in the records of important transactions. Family fortunes dropped into his lap. Miss Mercy had been comparatively rich and had left him every penny of her fortune, with the exception of £100 to Lucy Edwins in recognition of her faithful service, realizing that she will not regard this sum as inadequate in view of the great service I rendered to her between the years 1891 and 1897. Then Miss Henrietta died, and when the death duties were paid there was the greater part of two millions. Miss Alice left more. The bachelor uncle in New York died a comparatively pauper, leaving a beggarly eight million dollars.

The Colossus at Home

Mr. Harlow's house was a rather ugly three-story building which occupied a small island site, possibly the most valuable in Park Lane, though the actual entrance was not in that exclusive thoroughfare, but in the side street. He opened the door with a key and walked into the hall. His library immediately faced him. There were some letters on the table, which he scanned through rapidly, opening only one. It was from Ellenbury, and just then Mr. Harlow was annoyed with Ellenbury.

Ask for BEE HIVE



he had supplied erroneous information about Allen Rivers, and had made him look a fool.

He read the letter carefully, and then dropped it to the fire and watched it turn black.

"A useful man, but a thought too anxious. It was a mistake perhaps to keep him so fast. He must be let down," Mr. Harlow decided. He waited of his own confidence must be infused into his helper. "Too great a desire to please, too present a fear of failure; these were Ellenbury's weaknesses."

Mrs. Edwins

He pressed an ivory push-button on his desk, and sitting down, reached to the wall, slid back a panel, and took out a small black bottle, a spoon and a glass. He poured out barely more whiskey than enough to cover the bottom of the tumbler, and filled it to the top with soda water. The glass was half empty when Mrs. Edwins, his housekeeper, came in without knocking. A tall, yellow-faced woman with burning black eyes, she showed nothing of the reserve or deceptiveness that might have been expected in a woman near 70.

"You're right," Miss Mercy's maid of other days had a voice as sharp and clear as a bugle note.

She stood before the desk, her hands behind her, eyes fixed on his.

"Yes," he said, turning over his letters once more. "Is everything all right?"

"Everything."

"Has a bugle note and with some of a bugle's stridency."

"Couldst we keep a servant in the house," she asked. "The hours are a little too long for me. I didn't go to bed until 1 o'clock yesterday, and I had to be up at 4 to let them in."

"It was a curious fact that no servants kept at No. 704 Park Lane. There was not a house of its size, or an establishment of such pretensions in all the country where every servant from butter to kitchen wench, 'slept out.' Mr. Harlow's excuse to his friends was that the room space was too valuable for servants, but he denied this by hiring an expensive house in Chelsea street for their accommodation."

"The 'Olus of Harlow,' he said, said, pursing his lips. "I thought you understood that."

"I might die, or be taken ill in the night," said Mrs. Edwins dispassionately, "and then where would you be?"

He smiled.

"It would be rather a case of where would you be, I think?" he said in soothing manner. "Nothing is happened."

She considered her answer before she replied.

"Someday called, that was all," she said, "but I'll tell you about that afterward."

"A good many people call. Very well-behaved."

He got up from his chair and went out the door and she followed. There was a tiny elevator in the hall, big enough for two, but she declined this conveyance.

"I'll walk," she said and she laughed softly.

ing tired just now," he retorted, as he closed the grille before the little lift.

He pressed the top button, the elevator moved swiftly and noiselessly upward and came at last to a stop on the third floor, where he stepped on a "square carpeted landing from which he led two doors. Here he waited, humming softly to himself, until the woman came in sight around the bend of the stairs.

"You're an athlete," he said pleasantly, and jerking out his pocket he selected a small key and opened the door on the left.

Marling

It was a big and artistically furnished apartment, lit from the cornice by concealed light and from the floor by two red-shaded lamps. In one corner of the room was an ornate wooden bed of red lacquer decorated with Chinese paintings in gold. At a small Empire desk near one of the windows, which were heavily curtained, sat a man. He was almost as tall as Mr. Harlow, and the features which would have arrested the attention of a stranger were in his spite of his age—and he must have been as old as Harlow himself—was untainted with gray.

He was reading, one this hand on his cheek, his eyes fast upon the book that lay on the desk, and not until Mr. Harlow spoke did he look up.

"Hullo, Marling!" said Stratford Harlow gently.

"The man leaned back in his chair, closed the book, mechanically marking his place with a thin tortoiseshell paper knife.

"Good evening," he said simply. "Time you had your walk, eh?"

There was a second door in the room, and toward this Mr. Harlow glanced.

"Yes, I suppose it is," said the man, and rose.

He wore a short dressing jacket of dark blue velvet; his feet were encased in red morocco slippers. His glance strayed back to the closed book, as though he were reluctant to have his reading interrupted.

"The 'Olus of Harlow,' he said, "an English translation, but full of errors."

"Yes," said Mr. Harlow. "It's rather late for Harlow."

"I might die, or be taken ill in the night," said Mrs. Edwins dispassionately, "and then where would you be?"

He smiled.

"It would be rather a case of where would you be, I think?" he said in soothing manner. "Nothing is happened."

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The woman was standing by the door, stiffly erect, her hands folded in front of her, her dark eyes on her master.

"Do you know who you are, my friend?" he asked.

The bearded man put his white hand to his forehead.

"I am Saul Marling, a graduate of Balliol," he said.

Mr. Harlow nodded.

"And—anything else?" he asked. Again the hand went up to the dome-shaped forehead.

"I forget * * * how absurd! It was something I saw, wasn't it?" he asked anxiously.

"Something you saw," agreed Mr. Harlow, "just before Miss Mercy died."

The other heaved a sigh.

She died very suddenly. She was very kind to me in all my little troubles. Awfully suddenly. She used to sit on the chair talking to you, and then night after night she fell down."

"On the floor," nodded Mr. Harlow, almost cheerfully. "But you saw something, didn't you?" he encouraged. "A little bottle and some blue stuff."

The man shook his head.

"Not clearly * * * that was before you and Mrs. Edwins took me away. I drank the white powders—they fired like a sedative powder—and then—"

"To the country," smiled Harlow. "You were ill, my poor fellow, and we had to prescribe some rest to quieten you. You're all right?"

"My head is a little confused"—"begin the man, but Harlow laughed, caught him almost affectionately; by the arm and, opening the narrow door, led him up a flight of steep stairs. At the top of this was another door, which Mr. Harlow unlocked. They were on the roof of Greenhatch House, a wide, flat expanse of asphalt confined within a breast-high parapet. For half an hour they walked up and down, arm-in-arm, the bigger man talking all the time.

The fog was thick, the street lamps showed themselves below as patches of dull yellow luminosity.

"Cold? I told you to put on your socks, you stupid chap!" Mr. Harlow was good-humored even in his annoyance. "Come along, we'll go down."

In the room below he fastened the door and gazed approvingly around his comfortable apartment. He took up one of the eight volumes that lay on a table. They still wore the publishers' wrappings and had arrived that day.

"Reading makes a full man—you find the Augustan histories a little heavy even for a graduate of Oxford, eh? Good night, Marling—sleep well."

He locked the door and went out to the landing with Mrs. Edwins. Her hard eyes were fixed on his face, and until he spoke she was silent.

"He's quiet all right," he said. "Is he?" Her harsh voice was disagreeable. "How can he be all right if he's reading and writing?"

"Writing?" he asked quickly. "What?"

"Oh, just stuff about the Romans, but it reads sensible."

(To Be Continued)

Taken For Granted

Despite Uncle Sam's monetary policy currently estimated at more than \$18,000,000,000 in gold and \$12,500,000,000 in silver, no inventory of that bewildering treasure has ever been made by the government's official auditing bureau, the General Accounting Office, to see if the precious metal is actually there where it's supposed to be.

With proper care, orchids can be raised in the bay window of a home, says a Cornell University horticulturist.

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Ultimate Speed Of Planes

Expected To Be Reached In Not Too Distant Future

The Hamilton Spectator says: Aviation was given its stimulus in the Great War of 1914-18, and the progress made during those years was considered to be extraordinary, as indeed it was. But pioneer aviators who took back from this day, and compare the modern plane with its predecessor of a quarter of a century ago, marvel at the feats that pilots in the previous conflict were able to perform.

The war plane of to-day is almost as different to the plane of the Great War as the queen Mary or the Normandie is to an Atlantic liner of 30 years ago. Aviation was in its infancy during 1914-18, yet even to-day, with all its amazing advances, it is still in the adolescent stage, say some experts. Its evolution goes steadily on, until the prophets themselves hesitate to say what the limit may be.

Rear-Admiral John T. Towers, Chief of the Naval Aeronautics Bureau of the United States, ventures an opinion in Washington the other day that war planes of the future will travel as fast as sound—no more than an hour. He made no reference to rockets, but estimated the ultimate speed of planes would be reached in the not-distant future.

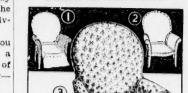
"We are afraid there is a limit to speed," Admiral Towers told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. "At the present time speeds have been mounting recently, you might think we would soon be going 1,000 miles an hour. But when speed approaches the limit of sound, we appear to be stopped at the present outlook."

His prediction in itself reflects the progress that has been made in the field of aviation. It is a fact that speeds that would have sounded incredible and fantastic a few years ago are now accepted as probabilities. A plane travelling at 750 miles an hour is zooming through space at 12½ miles a minute.

The plane is nothing the meaning from the word "distance", and adding a new dimension to the geography. In the world of tomorrow it may prove to be a tremendous factor for good in the march of human destiny.

HOME SERVICE

MAKE SMART SLIP COVERS IN THREE SIMPLE STEPS



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"Oh, just stuff about the Romans, but it reads sensible."

(To Be Continued)

Work Quickly the Pin-On Way

Such a stunning slip cover—your yard it was custom-made! Ac-

cepted as the slip-on way covers like this yourself, make them in your own fabric to fit any style chair or sofa.

The slip cover shown here is of cream chintz with a tiny all-over flower design. It will look delightfully fresh for Summer—and smart, too, with its trim bound seams and deep ruffled dounce.

To make your cover, work the professional pin-on way in three easy steps:

1—Pin and cut. Smooth fabric over inside back and down seat, right side up for bound seams. Pin where it will be and cut, allowing 1½ inches for seams. In the same way, fit arms, sides and back.

2—Pin and cut. Lay fabric flat, turn right side up for bound seams. Pin where it will be and cut, allowing 1½ inches for seams. In the same way, fit arms, sides and back.

3—Stitch and finish. Trim seams and stitch binding. The gathered flounce you add last—and there you are!

Get complete details for making slip covers the pin-on way from our new booklet. Give step-by-step directions and diagrams for estimating material, cutting, fitting, finishing. Suggests fabrics, colors, trimmings, smart styles for sofas, chairs and beds. Write for your copy of "How To Make Slip Covers" to Home Service Dept., Winning News Paper Union, 175 McCormick Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Generally speaking, forest fires and logging cause a change in the character of the subsequent forest; the same type of tree associations seldom follows those which preceded.

There's DOUBLE ENJOYMENT in delicious DOUBLEMENT GUM



Every day millions find real pleasure in the genuine long-lasting flavor of Doublement Gum. Cooling, refreshing, satisfying! Enjoy it after every meal! Millions do!



GET SOME TODAY

World-Famous Spas Bankrupt

And Hotel Industry in Germany Not Much Better Off

Germany's world-famous spas at Carlsbad, Marienbad, and Zschauhausen are bankrupt. The ministry of justice has taken possession and are acting for their debtors. Their fate has been shared by three other spas, in the Sudetenland, but these are not named.

The whole German hotel industry is in little better plight. According to a well-informed source the Hotel Keepers Association have presented a petition stating that hotels represent an invested capital of \$1,725,000,000, and are mortgaged to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000,000 granted by private banks and insurance companies. Owing to the war the interest on these mortgages cannot be paid except by the hotels in the big cities.

The petitioners beg the government not only to cancel the interest by order, but to provide ways and means of carrying on the hotel business.

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GEMS OF THOUGHT

PATIENCE

He that can have patience, can have what he will.—Franklin.

The two powers which in my opinion constitute a wise man are those of bearing and forbearance.—Epictetus.

Charity is quite as rare as wisdom, but when charity does appear, it is known by its patience and endurance.—Mary Baker Eddy.

In your patience, possess ye your souls.—New Testament, Luke 21:19.

Even the best must own that patience and resignation are the pillars of human peace on earth.—Young.

There is as much difference between genuine patience and sulim endurance, as between the snails of love and the malicious gnashing of the teeth.—Plummer.

Confident About Outcome

London.—Officers of Britain's merchant fleet have given concrete evidence of their confidence in an Allied victory by calling a conference of officials in Copenhagen, Denmark, and other parts of the empire to meet "two months after the war ends."

The conference will discuss proposals for reorganization of British shipping after the war. 2350

OVERSEAS

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JAS. SMITH

THEATRE

THURS., MAY 23

"FRANCE IS READY"

THURS., MAY 30

"DRUMS ALONG THE
MOHAWK"FREUDENTHAL
BAPTIST CHURCH

SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1930

FREUDENTHAL CHURCH—

10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon, "The Prayer of a
Righteous Man,"—James 5:16.
7 p.m.—B.Y.P.U. Program.
Topic: "Sowing the Seed."
—Mt. 13:38-42.
Leader, Mrs. E. Ohlhauser.
Mrs. Art. Biebrich, Ivan and Clifford
Ohlhauser, Lester Bertsch, P. Schmidt,
Mrs. A. Schell will participate.
Men's quartette, mixed quartette and
duet will render music.
Address by the pastor.

May 27 to June 7—Revel meeting
nights every evening. Rev. C. Iternan.
Golden Prairie, Sask., Evangelist.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

REV. FREDERICK A.F., Pastor

CARBON UNITED CHURCH

W. H. McDANNOLD, B.A., B.D.
Minister.

Mrs. A.P. McKibbin, Organist
Carbon, 11:00 a.m. Belcher, 3:00 p.m.
Irricana, 7:30 p.m.
Sunday School 12:10 a.m.

CHRIST CHURCH
(ANGELICAN)

May 26—First Sunday after Trinity
EVENSONG 7:30 P.M.
SUNDAY SCHOOL 12:10
Choir Practice every Tuesday, 7 p.m.
A.Y.P.A. Meetings every second
and fourth Tuesday.

The Diocese at Prayer, weekly war
intercession service, every Wednesday
at 8 p.m.
REV. S. EVANS, Rector

Place your orders now for future
delivery of Counter Check Books. We
are direct factory representatives. The
Carbon Chronicle

Snicklefritz----



A husband and wife were having a
bitter discussion about who was the
more extravagant.
"You accuse me of reckless extrava-
gance," said he scornfully. "When did
I ever make a useless purchase?"
"Well," said she, "there's the fire
extinguisher you bought last year. We
never used it once."

Thank goodness we live in a free
country where a man may say what he
thinks if he isn't afraid of his wife,
his neighbors, or boss will criticize
him, and if he's sure it won't hurt his
business or his reputation.

"Well, Pat," remarked the foreman.
"I'm sorry to see you leave the work.
Aren't the wages a tifa-tory?"
"The wages are all right," returned
Pat, "but I keep having a guilty feel-
ing all the time."
"About what?"
"I'm all the time thinkin' I'm doin'
a horse out of a job."

Wife: "Here, Joe, you carry the
baby, and let me carry the eggs. You
might drop 'em."

A widower describes his second mar-
riage as "the triumph of Hope over
Experience."

Pat was one day employed by an old
lady in the country. At tea time, when
the old lady was serving, she laid a
small morsel of honey on the plate.
"Begorra, ma'am," said Pat, "I see you
keep a bee."

With bowed shoulders Horace Smith
entered his house. His dragging feet
scuff'd their way through the front
hall and into the kitchen, where his
wife was preparing the evening meal.
The smile faded from Mrs. Smith's
face as she noted the woe-begone ap-
pearance of her better half. "Horace!"
she cried, slumping into a chair. His
face Smith stared straight ahead with
dead eyes.

"Till me, darling," pleaded his wife.
She came over to Horace and lifted
him in her arms. Horace moaned and
his lips with his tongue. "The worst,"
he said dimly, "the worst has hap-
pened."

"Not!" cried Mrs. Smith, dropping
the salad spoon.
"Yes!" breathed Horace. "This af-
ternoon, just before quitting time, the
boss called me in and gave me the
business."

BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH
REV. R. MILBRANDT, Pastor

10:30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11:00 a.m.—Morning Service.
7:30 p.m.—Evening Service.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED



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DRYING FLOOR ENAMEL is
a real floor finish. It's so
tough that it withstands the
hardest kind of wear. It's easy
to apply—dries in a few hours
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THE CARBON CHRONICLE

Issued Every Thursday at
CARBON, ALBERTA
Member Alberta Division Canadian
Weekly Newspapers Association
EDOUARD J. ROULEAU,
Editor and Publisher

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

We take strong issue with those in
Alberta who are talking, though not
too strongly, for the establishing of
Daylight Saving throughout Canada.
The only logical argument in favor
is that there shall be no confusion of
times between various services—as the
railroads adhere to the established
time from coast to coast, while most
other institutions adopt the advanced
time.

A little "mathematical thinking" can
soon regulate this for most folk.

While on the other hand—
There is an uneasy discomfort
about adopting one's reaction to the
coarseness of the 5 a.m. rays of the sun,
that do not agree with your clock's
striking 6. Similarly in homes where
there are young children the difficulty
in getting them to sleep at 8 while the
daylight is still bright just works
harm on everyone's nerves.

Mood of the Moment
By W. Arthur Rees
DAYLIGHT SAVING

Of all the boons that ever tick,
The wildest in his raving
Is that infernal ignis
Who sponsors "Daylight Saving".

We humble tillers of the soil
Who rise at peep of dawning—
He'd have us up and start our toil
Ere daylight in the morning.

We work as long as we can see,
Then stagger off to bed, Sir;
There's little need for such as we
To set our clocks ahead, Sir.

He says we'd rot the evening hour,
Which shows he doesn't know us;
We'd simply toil an hour more
And raise a bigger surplus!

So I'm again this forward block,
This temper out-dated;
I say—turn back the bloomin' clock
And sleep an hour later!

—The People's Weekly

WORK IS A BLESSING

Work is a great blessing. You can
not see how but some day you will
say that you were fortunate in your
boyhood days because you were com-
pelled to work. Because you cannot
get power to do things save by doing
them. Look over the successful men
you know. Get their history. Nearly
everyone was compelled to work in
boyhood. They toughened their muscles
by hard work and sharpened their
brains by looking out for themselves.

Kedettes



Beat the Heat

Whether you enjoy sitting
in the shade or dashing
about, your feet will relax
in these soft, cottony sum-
mer washables. Gay colors—trim fit.

BE AS COOL AS A
SUMMER BREEZEIN OUR KEDETTES—IN LINEN
AND HOPSACKING

A Full Range of Styles and Colors
in Women and Children's Wedges,
Cubans, Dutchies, Heels, With or
Without Open Toes.

We also have these for men in
MESH AND LINEN OXFORDS
—STANDARD PRICES—

CARBON TRADING CO

A LONG WALK

The medical officer looked at the
youth's feet, and rejected him. "You
couldn't possibly stand the long mar-
ches, son," he explained.
The would-be recruit burst into tears.

"Why are you so upset?" asked the
doctor.

"Well, sir," replied the youth, "I
valued 42 miles to get here... and
can't bear the thought of walking
back."

Few people are aware of the signifi-
cance and tradition attached to the
stripes and ribbon on the collar of the
Canadian Navy uniform. The three
white stripes represent Nelson's three
great victories: Trafalgar, the Nile,
and Copenhagen. The black silk rib-
bons, worn around the collar, com-
memorate Nelson's death.

When You Send
MONEY by MAIL

You don't mail actual money, of course—you
go to our nearest branch and purchase a Money
Order, which you can safely post as a present
to someone, or to pay a bill. Our Money Orders
are constantly circulating all over the continent
and in the British Isles too, travelling with the
mail by air, land and sea. They are a safe and
convenient way of sending money and they are
not expensive.

Ask our nearest branch manager about Money
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